FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON—GENTLEMEN: I have read the "able and elaborate" arguments of Judge Strange and of your correspondent "Cullodex" on the question whether, under the present circumstances, the Governor of North Carolina has the power to appoint a Senator to Congress, and it seems to me that both the gentlemen have taken a rather a superficial view of the subject. It is true that we cannot obtain a distinct and correct understanding of any instrument without knowing the meaning of the words which the framers of the instrument used to express the idea they intended to convey; yet I think it possible that we may fully understand the signification of every word in an important document, and still be mistaken as to the true intent and meaning of a particular clause in that document. So, it seems to me, we may dispute forever about the meaning of the words "*vacancy*" and "*happen*," in the clause of the Constitution of the United States under which this right is contended for, without throwing a ray of light on the subject.

I do not intend to offer any arguments on either side of this question, but I wish to call the attention of those learned and able debaters to what I consider the real difficulty in the subject, which I think involves the most important and interesting considerations relative to the respective rights of the General and State Governments, and can only be fully comprehended by taking a general view of the Constitution as a whole.

I believe it is conceded by all that if the Legislature had elected a Senator, he would have been entitled to take his seat after the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term, and the only controversy is whether the Governor can supply the vacancy *caused by the failure* of the Legislature to elect.

Now the questions I would be glad to see discussed are,—

First, whether the Governor would have the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to appoint a Senator, if the Legislature had, by resolution or otherwise, positively and expressly declared that they would not elect a Senator, and that the State should go unrepresented in the U. S. Senate.

Secondly, supposing the Legislature had taken such a step in obedience to the known wishes of the people of the State, expressed in convention or otherwise, how far and in what way that would have affected the Governor's right or duty to make the appointment under the Constitution of the United States.

Thirdly, how far the Governor's right to appoint can be enlarged or restricted by any action of the Legislature besides that of electing or failing to elect a Senator, and what is the difference in effect between failing to elect and expressly refusing to elect a U. S. Senator.

Fourthly, in case of a conflict between the requirements of the Constitution of the U. S. and the clearly expressed wishes of the people of the State, how far the Governor is bound to observe the Constitution and disregard the wishes of the people, or whether he is at liberty, under any circumstances, to disregard the requirements of the Constitution.

Fifthly, whether, supposing he has the right to make this appointment, he is bound, under the Constitution, to exercise it.

By discussing these questions in an able and impartial manner, those learned gentlemen will prepare the public mind to be satisfied with the decision of the main question by the Senate of the U. S., elucidate a knotty point of Constitutional Law, and greatly oblige

A CANDID INQUIRER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PINEY WOODS, N. C., Feb. 2, 1853.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: On the subject of Naval Stores, I see in your paper of the 1st Feb. you put down the names of Turpentine makers as legion. You say they are coining the money out of the pine trees, and that in abundance, too, I suppose, if they are making from 100 to 150 per cent. on former prices. This at first sight would seem very good indeed, and as long as we look at one side only, it will appear that a man could not fail to become rich in the course of a few years if he should be so fortunate as to get into the business of making Turpentine. If I understand you properly, while you see clearly what a good hand can make at present prices, you seem not to have taken into consideration the expense that it would be attended with. Let us admit, as you say, that a good hand can make Turpentine enough to bring from 5 to 8 hundred dollars. Now let us see what a man will have left after paying all expenses. Say hire of hand, 150; board and clothing, 60; rent of pines, 30; cutting boxes, besides what one hand can cut, 100; bbls. to put the Turpentine in, 100; dipping, 60; say hauling, 30; besides other light expenses, such as tools to work with, cooking utensils, &c. Here we at once see where $530 will go; and we have other risks to run, such as loss of time by sickness, doctor bills, &c. And besides, we could not, with any degree of certainty, make calculations upon the present prices.

TURPENTINE MAKER.

Hon. A. H. Shepperd is mentioned as a candidate for Congress in the Salem District.

WATER.—The city of Hartford, Conn. is about to establish water works, at an estimated expense of $174,148.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. BADGER made the following REPORT:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying Congress to abolish the office of chaplain, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report.

The ground on which the petitioners found their prayer is, that the provisions of law under which chaplains are appointed for the army and navy, and for the two houses of Congress, are in violation of the first amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

If this position were correct—if these provisions of law do violate either the letter or the spirit of the constitutional prohibition—then, undoubtedly, they should be at once repealed; and the office of Chaplain abolished. It thus becomes necessary to inquire whether the position of the petitioners be correct.

The clause speaks of "an establishment of religion." What is meant by that expression? It referred, without doubt, to that establishment which existed in the mother country, and its meaning is to be ascertained by ascertaining what that establishment was. It was the connexion with the state of a particular religious society, by its endowment, at the public expense, in exclusion of, or in preference to, any other, by giving to its members exclusive political rights, and by compelling the attendance of those who rejected its communion upon its worship, or religious observances. These three particulars constituted that union of church and state of which our ancestors were so justly jealous, and against which they so wisely and carefully provided. It is true that, at the time our constitution was formed, the strictness of this establishment had been, in some respects, and to a certain extent, relaxed in favor of Protestant dissenters; but the main character of the establishment remained. It was still, in its spirit, inconsistent with religious freedom, as matter of natural right to be enjoyed in its full latitude, and not measured out by tolerance and concession from the civil rulers. If Congress has passed, or should pass, any law which, fairly construed, has in any degree introduced, or should attempt to introduce, in favor of any church, or ecclesiastical association, or system of religious faith, all or any one of these obnoxious particulars—endowment at the public expense, peculiar privileges to its members, or disadvantages or penalties upon those who should reject its doctrines or belong to other communions—such law would be a "law respecting an establishment of religion," and, therefore, in violation of the constitution. But no law yet passed by Congress is justly liable to such an objection. Take, as an example, the chaplains to Congress. At every session two chaplains are elected—one by each house—whose duty is to offer prayers daily in the two houses and to conduct religious services weekly in the hall of the House of Representatives. Now, in this, no religion, no form of faith, no denomination of religious professors, is established, in preference to any other, or has any peculiar privileges conferred upon it. The range of selection is absolutely free in each house amongst all existing professions of religious faith. There is no compulsion exercised or attempted, upon any member or officer of either house, to attend their prayers or religious solemnities. No member gains any advantage over another by attending, or incurs any penalty or loses any advantage by declining to attend. The chaplain is an officer of the house which chooses him, and nothing more. He owes his place not to his belonging to a particular religious society, or holding a particular faith, but to the voluntary choice of the members of the house, and stands, in this respect, upon the same footing with any other officer so elected. It is not seen, therefore, how the institution of chaplains is justly obnoxious to the reproach of invading religious liberty in the widest sense of that term.

It is said, indeed, by the petitioners, that if members of Congress wish any one to pray for them, they should, out of their own means, furnish the funds wherewith to pay him, and that it is unjust to tax the petitioners with the expense of his compensation. It has been shown that there is no establishment of religion in creating the office of chaplain, and the present objection is to the injustice of putting upon the public this charge for the personal accommodation of members of Congress. Let it be seen, then, to what this objection leads. If carried out to its fair results, it will equally apply to many other accommodations furnished to members of Congress at the public expense. We have messengers who attend to our private business, take checks to the bank for us, receive the money, or procure bank drafts, and discharge various other offices for our personal ease and benefit, unconnected with the despatch of any public function. Why might it not be said that members, if they wish these services performed in their behalf, should employ and pay their own agents? Members of Congress come here to attend upon the business of the public. Many of them are professed members of religious societies; more are men of religious sentiment: and these desire not only to have the blessing of God invoked upon them in their legislative capacities, but to attend the public worship of God. But how are all to be accommodated in the churches of the city? And of those who belong to either house of Congress some have not the means to procure such accommodations for themselves. Where, then, is the impropriety of having an officer to discharge these duties? And how is it more a subject of just complaint than to have officers who attend to the private secular business of the members? The petitioners say, "A *national chaplaincy*, no less than a *national church*, is considered by us emphatically an *establishment of religion*." In no fair sense of the phrase have we a national chaplaincy; in no sense in which that phrase must be understood when connected, as it is by the petitioners, with a "national church." A national church implies a particular church selected as the church of the nation, endowed with peculiar privileges, or sustained or favored by the public in preference to other churches or religious societies. Of such a church we have no semblance, nor have we any such chaplaincy. We have chaplains in the army and navy, and in Congress; but these are officers chosen with the freest and widest range of selection—the law making no distinction whatever between any of the religions, churches, or professions of faith known to the world. Of these none, by law, is excluded; none has any priority of legal right. True, selections, in point of fact, are always made from some one of the denominations into which Christians are distributed; but that is not in consequence of any legal right or privilege, but by the voluntary choice of those who have the power of appointment.

This results from the fact that we are a Christian people—from the fact that almost our entire population belong to or sympathise with some one of the Christian denominations which compose the Christian world. And Christians will of course, select, for the performance of religious services, one who professes the faith of Christ. This, however, it should be carefully noted, is not by virtue of legal provision, but voluntary choice. We are Christians, not because the law demands it, not to gain exclusive benefits, or to avoid legal disabilities, but from choice and education; and in a land thus universally Christian, what is to be expected, what desired, but that we shall pay a due regard to Christianity, and have a reasonable respect for its ministers and religious solemnities?

The principle on which the petitioners ask for the abolition of the office of chaplain, if carried out to its just consequences, will lead us much further than they seem to suppose. How comes it that Sunday—the Christian Sabbath—is recognised and respected by all the departments of the government? In the law, Sunday is a "*dies non*;" it cannot be used for the service of legal process, the return of writs, or other judicial purposes. The executive departments, the public establishments, are all closed on Sundays; on that day neither house of Congress its.

Here is a nearer approach, according to the reasoning of the petitioners, to an establishment of religion than is furnished by the official corps to which they object. Here is a recognition by law, and by universal usage, not only of *a* Sabbath, but of the *Christian* Sabbath, in exclusion of the Jewish or Mohammadan Sabbath. Why, then, do not the petitioners exclaim against this invasion of their religious rights? Why do they not assert that a national Sabbath, no less than a national church, is an establishment of religion? It is liable to all the objections urged against the chaplaincy in at least an equal, if not in a greater degree. The recognition of the Christian Sabbath is complete and perfect. The officers who receive salaries, or per diem compensation, are discharged from duty on this day *because it is the Christian Sabbath*, and yet suffer no loss or diminution of pay on that account. Why, then, do not these petitioners denounce this invasion of their religious rights, and violation of the constitution, by which their money is applied to pay public officers while engaged in attending on their religious duties, and not in the discharge of any secular function?

The whole view of the petitioners seems founded upon mistaken conceptions of the meaning of the constitution. This is evident—if not from what we have said, from this consideration—that, from the beginning, our government has had chaplains in its employment. If this had been a violation of the constitution—an establishment of religion,—why was not its character seen by the great and good men who were coeval with the government—were in Congress and in the Presidency when this constitutional amendment was adopted? They were wise to discover the true character of the measure; they, if any one did, understood the true purport of the amendment, and were bound, by their duty and their oaths, to resist the introduction or continuance of chaplains, if the views of the petitioners were correct. But they did no such thing; and therefore we have the strongest reason to suppose the notion of the petitioners to be unfounded. Unfounded it no doubt is. Our fathers were true lovers of liberty, and utterly opposed to any constraint upon the rights of conscience. They intended by this amendment, to prohibit "an establishment of religion" such as the English church presented, or anything like it. But they had no fear or jealousy of religion itself, nor did they wish to see us an irreligious people; they did not intend to prohibit a just expression of religious devotion by the legislators of the nation, even in their public character as legislators; they did not intend to send our armies and navies forth to do battle for their country without any national recognition of that God on whom success or failure depends; they did not intend to spread over all the public authorities and the whole public action of the nation the dead and revolting spectacle of atheistical apathy. Not so had the battles of the revolution been fought, and the deliberations of the revolutionary Congress conducted. On the contrary, all had been done with a continual appeal to the Supreme Ruler of the world, and an habitual reliance upon His protection of the righteous cause which they commended to His care.

What has thus been done, with modifications, indeed, to suit external circumstances and particular exigencies, but in substance always the same from the beginning of our existence as a nation; what met the approval of our Washington, and of all the great men who have succeeded him; what commands the general commendation of the people; what is at once so venerable and so lovely, so respectable and respected—ought not, in the opinion of the committee, now to be discontinued.

The committee, therefore, pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Williams v. Chalmers, in Equity, from Moore, remanding the cause with costs, as if the bill had been dismissed with costs. Also, in Little v. Allen, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Tindall v. Wall, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Winstead v. Reid, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Satterwhite v. Hicks, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Sharp, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Elizabeth City v. Kennedy, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Christanbury & Herman, from Alexander, directing a *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In State *ex rel.* Morgan v. Horne, from Anson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Hargrove v. Miller, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Winslow v. Copeland, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *ex rel* Lawrence v. Rayner, from Bertie, directing the report to be reformed. Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Johnson v. Maddera, from Martin, reversing the order appealed from. Also, in Ward & Co. v. Jones, from Martin, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Lawrence v. Moore, from Hertford, overruling the exceptions and confirming the report. Also, in Garner v. Garner, in Equity, from Northampton; the defendant declared a trustee for plaintiff, &c.

By PEARSON, J. In Williams v. Lanier, from Martin, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Doe *ex dem* Brazier, from Chatham, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Den ex dem* Moore v. Ghirkin, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnson v. Lee & Crawley, in Equity, from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hooks v. Perkins, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lloyd v. Price, in Equity, from Martin, reversing the order of the Court of Equity. Also, in Davenport v. Hassell, in Equity, from Tyrrell. Also, in Capehart v. Mixon, in Equity, from Bertie, affirming the interlocutory decree.—*Raleigh Register.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

The Stock all Taken!—We have the satisfaction to state, that FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, the entire capital stock of the Western Rail Road, from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, has been subscribed. The subscription in this town had reached $93,400, and would probably have been made this morning $100,000, so as to secure the charter and call a General Meeting of Stockholders for the purpose of organizing, when, last evening, a gentleman from Wall Street, New York, (understood to be one of a company interested in Coal and Copper lands,) arrived here and subscribed $406,600, making the entire amount of capital at present authorised by the charter. And the amount cannot be increased until the stockholders, by a formal resolution to that effect, authorise an increase to $1,000,000.

The charter requires that the books shall be kept open 60 days; but, the stock being all taken, we learn that it is not competent for the Commissioners to receive any further subscriptions for the present.

There is some feeling of regret, mingled with much satisfaction at this auspicious result, from the fact that the control of the work will thus pass out of the hands of our own citizens, and into the hands of Northern capitalists. But, ours is no "dog in the manger" policy. What our own people hesitated to do, or would not do, for want of confidence in their own ability, or, more than that, for a want of a habit of doing great things promptly and fearlessly, is thus to be done for us. We have every confidence that it will be well done, and that it will result in vast improvement to our State and town.

The People's Press learns from the Engineer, that the F. and W. Plank Road will be completed to Salem in the course of three months. The planks are being laid down as fast as the mill can saw them.

RAIL ROADS.—The Goldsborough Patriot suggests the building of a rail road from the coal mines to a point on the Central Rail Road in the neighborhood of Smithfield in Johnston county—the Central Road will then take the coal to Goldsboro', whence the proposed Atlantic road will take it to Newbern or Beaufort—a distance, according to the Patriot, of 163 miles.

THE CABINET.—A gentleman just from Washington informs the Wilmington Journal that there is no doubt that the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin will have a place in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet.

CHAPLAINS TO CONGRESS, &c.—We publish the Report made to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Badger, against the numerous petitions to abolish the office of Chaplain to Congress, and in the Army and Navy. It is creditable not less to the religious feelings of that body than to its good sense, that it unanimously concurred in the just sentiments of that report, and ordered 10,000 copies of it to be printed for circulation.

The Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, of Pittsborough, N. C., formerly of this town, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the American Bible Society, at New York.

GAS IN WILMINGTON.—We learn from the Herald that the "Wilmington Gas Light Company" has been organised with a capital of $20,000. The Company has adopted McConnell's patent for manufacturing gas from wood, and operatives are at work in laying the pipes.

Our turn next.

N. C. BONDS.—$500,000 of North Carolina Coupon Bonds are advertised for sale in New York.

THE TURPENTINE BUSINESS.—Our correspondent, "Turpentine Maker," gives "the other side" of the story, and we publish it without further comment than this, that when turpentine was $2, instead of $4, and Spirits 25 instead of 65 cents, the expenses were nearly the same as now. The principal difference was in the hire of the laborer. Our correspondent, however, may effect the laudable purpose of preventing the business from being overdone, and extravagant expectations of profit indulged.

The city of Philadelphia, in its corporate capacity, has just subscribed three millions of dollars to several rail roads within the State, calculated to improve the trade of that city.

And the Pennsylvania Rail Road company has subscribed $1,250,000 to three rail roads in Ohio, leading towards Philadelphia.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

MARRIAGE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Emperor of France has been married to a Spanish Lady, daughter of the Count De Teba, and granddaughter of a Mr. Kirkpatrick, United States Consul at Malaga under Mr Monroe's administration.

ROCKINGHAM POST OFFICE DISCONTINUED.—We are concerned to hear that the late worthy Postmaster at Rockingham has resigned his office, in consequence of the inadequacy of the pay under the present laws; and that no other person has been found willing to take the office, which has consequently been discontinued, and the business removed to Dockery's Store.

We cannot imagine that the intelligent citizens of Rockingham will permit such a state of things to exist for many days. Surely some gentleman there will undertake the drudgery of the office for the public good.

MR. CLINGMAN.—The address lately issued by Mr. Clingman complained bitterly of the Whigs for altering his District so as to prevent his re-election to Congress. According to Mr. Clingman, the *Whigs* in the Legislature proscribed him, *a Whig*, (as he claims,) by putting into his District the strong *Whig* county of Wilkes, and taking out of it the strong *Locofoco* county of Cleaveland. That was a bright idea of Mr. Clingman's! It overshot the mark altogether, and showed that Mr. Clingman's claims to Whiggery were exceedingly small.

But it is denied that the Whigs had any thing to do with the alteration of Mr. Clingman's District. That seems to have been the work of Mr. Clingman's Locofoco friends, who having profited by Mr. Clingman's treachery, now scorn the traitor. The Rowan Whig says:

"We are informed by the most reliable authority that the Whigs reported no plan to change your district. They were willing to leave it as it was. The chairman of the committee reported a bill and left your district as it was before. This bill passed its second reading, and when on its third and last reading, Mr. Hoke of Lincoln (a Democrat) fixed up the present bill, placed it in the hands of Dr. Shaw of Currituck (a Democrat) who offered it, and a Democratic Senate passed it as a substitute for the one offered by a Whig chairman of a committee composed of two Whigs and two democrats. So you see, Mr. Clingman, that these plain facts take the wind out of some of your sails, and destroy the main count in your indictment against central influence, Editors and Whigs in particular, and the "rest of mankind" in the general."

MORE BRIBERY.—The Richmond Whig publishes a long correspondence between the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company and a Mr. Marshall, a distinguished F. F. V., from which it appears that Mr. Marshall was the agent of the Company in 1847 to obtain from the Legislature of Virginia the right of way to the Ohio River. For this service the Company agreed to pay Mr. Marshall $50,000. But after the work was accomplished, the debt was repudiated. Mr. Marshall brought suit. The Company entered a plea that the contract was a fraudulent one, which a court of justice should not enforce, and the plea was sustained.

The correspondence is now published, in which Mr. Marshall reminds the Company of the great difficulties he had to encounter, the large expense to which he was subject in fulfilling his contract, and the "numerous and expensive agency" employed and paid by him, to obtain the charter—or, in other words, to bribe the Legislature! He tells the Company that their charter is now at the mercy of the Virginia Legislature, and intimates that if the fee is not forthcoming, his influence will deprive them of it.

A sweet set, they seem to be!

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—The recent execution of three young men at one time in New York, has revived the discussion among the papers of that city, as to the propriety of inflicting the punishment of death, for any crime. We do not mean to enter into the discussion, (though we are most decidedly of opinion that certain crimes should be so punished.) In the case of these men, the most hardened and reckless criminality was clearly proved and confessed.

What we wished to notice now, is the fact stated in the N. Y. Commercial, as within the knowledge of the Editors, that "at the trial many of their companions in crime watched the issue with ill-concealed anxiety; and in the hearing of a gentleman personally known to us, when the verdict was pronounced, one of these remarked to his comrades that they had better give up the business if that was the kind of verdict juries were going to bring in. The effect of any other verdict may be easily surmised; and equally pernicious would have been the neutralizing of that verdict by the interposition of Executive clemency."

There are unquestionably gangs of rowdies in all the large cities who have not been restrained from the commission of crime simply because there was no danger of punishment. Judges, juries, and Governors, (all more or less intent upon securing the votes of all classes of people,) have leaned so decidedly to the prisoner, that it is a desperate case indeed, and the prisoner a poor wretch indeed, having no friends, in which a conviction can be had, and a punishment inflicted.

As the use of fire arms upon the mob, in the case of the celebrated Astor Place riots, has since preserved that city from a repetition of such outbreaks, we may hope that the awful frequency of Murder there will be restrained by these late executions.

The University.—We learn that the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, will deliver the annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the approaching Commencement.

Dr. J. H. Dickson, of New Hanover, will deliver the Address before the Alumni Association.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Gales, the Senior editor of the Intelligencer, whose serious illness has been mentioned, is convalescent and out of danger.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult., by E. P. Fearrington, Esq., Mr. WILLIS C. WILSON to Miss MARY C. HOLLAND, daughter of Abel Holland, Esq.—all of Chatham.

In Chatham county, on the 27th ult., by A. Gaston Headen, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BEAL to Miss PHEBE DOWDY, eldest daughter of Thomas Dowdy, Esq.

DIED,

On the 7th ultimo, in Hopewell, in Mecklenburg county, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. JAMES SAMPLE.

In Anson county, of Typhoid fever, on the 8th of January, Mr. WILLIAM R. INGRAM, son-in-law of Nelson P. Liles, Esq. The family of Mr. I. has been sorely afflicted:—A very short time since he lost a lovely daughter; now the husband of his eldest daughter, who, together with Mrs. Liles, are afflicted with the scourge that has rendered his the house of mourning. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

In Rockingham, N. C., on the 15th of Jan., after a long and painful affliction, WILLIAM P. LEAK, son of William C. Leak, in the 12th year of his age. Notwithstanding he was called away at so early an age, yet it was not without thought and preparation. Soon after he was attacked with his disease, it is said he became very much concerned about his future welfare, and in a short time became entirely resigned to death, and expressed a desire to depart.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 7—Str Southerner, with passengers, and goods for T Bostick, A W Steel, Cook & Taylor.

Feb 7—Evergreen, with goods for W Branchon, J & T Wardill, A W Steel, J Utley, Cook & Taylor, B Rose, C E Leete, A A Holt, E M Holt, M H Brown, D & W McLaurin, R K Smith, R S Ashe, A Mickle, P Ferrell, Dr Geo Moore.

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62*3mpd

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

STOCKHOLDERS, *and Subscribers to Stock*, in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company, and all who are interested in the extension and completion of the Road, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, according to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company;" and for the purpose of taking steps for the extension and completion of the Road from Kingsbury to Raleigh.

A. McLEAN,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
NATHAN KING,
JAMES W. STRANGE,
M. V. JONES,
} Trustees.

Further Notice to Stockholders.

THE Road from Fayetteville to Kingsbury, a distance of eleven miles, having been completed at a cost of a little over $15,000, the contractors who did the work and furnished materials for its construction are pressing for a settlement of their accounts. Subscribers who have not paid their first and second instalments are therefore called upon by every consideration of necessity and justice to do so without delay.

The third instalment will be due 10th Feb'y, which it is hoped will be promptly met.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n, &c.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62*3t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber purchased the Indentures of JAMES BURNET, a free man of color, for the space of five years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said Burnet in any way whatever, as I will unhesitatingly put the law in force against them. JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1853. 62*1t

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz.

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $3 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $70, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. LEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 59*ts

[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Latterlah, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE located at Floral College, where I may be found at all times except when engaged on professional business.

D. SMITH, M. D.

Jan'y 27, 1853. 64*3tpd

Sale of Medicines at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 28th day of February, (being the first day of next County Court,) in the town of Lumberton, the balance of the Stock of MEDICINES, &c. of the late firm of Barnes & Moore. The prime cost of the stock now on hand was over $600. Bills of $10, cash: over $10, 3 months' credit. Feby 7. 66*3t

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 31st Jan. It is situated in Robeson county, five miles from Floral College, in one of the healthiest neighborhoods in the State. No pains will be spared, either in mental or moral training of those committed to his charge.

Tuition $6, $8 and $10 per session.

Board may be had in the neighborhood at $6 per month. JAMES S. McQUEEN.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 64*3t

AN ACT

To incorporate a Company to construct a Rail Road from some point on the Cape Fear River, at or near Fayetteville, to some point in the Coal Region, hereafter to be determined.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of establishing a communication by Rail Road between the Town of Fayetteville and the Coal region in the counties of Moore and Chatham, at some point to be hereafter determined, the formation of a corporate company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, is hereby authorised,—to be called "The Western Rail Road Company," and when formed in compliance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed, to have a corporate existence as a body politic in perpetuity.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Company hereby created, the same is hereby authorised to construct a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville, to some point in the Coal region, in the county of Moore or in the county of Chatham, to be determined by said Company after the same shall have been formed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of revising [raising] the Capital Stock of said Company, it shall be lawful to open books in the Town of Fayetteville, under the direction of the Rowing Commissioners, to-wit: Duncan G. MacRae, Jesse G. Shepherd, James Kyle, William H. Haigh, John Eccles, George McNeill, Thomas S. Lutterloh, John H. Cook, Edward J. Hale, Benjamin W. Robinson, Robert K. Bryan, Robert Strange, and David A. Roy; in the Town of Wilmington, under the direction of P. K. Dickinson, Thomas H. Wright, John A. Taylor, Gilbert Potter, John McRae, Sen'r, O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Robert W. Brown, and D. K. McRae; and at such other places, and under the direction of such persons, as a majority of the Commissioners first above-named may deem proper for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners above-named, and all other persons who may hereafter be authorised as aforesaid to open books for subscriptions, shall open the same at any time after the ratification of this Act, first giving twenty days' notice thereof, of the time and place, in one or more of the newspapers printed in Fayetteville and Wilmington, and the said books when opened shall be kept open for the space of sixty days at least, and as long thereafter as the Commissioners first above-named shall direct, and the said first-named Commissioners shall have power to call on and require all persons empowered to receive subscriptions of stock, at any time, and from time to time, as a majority of them may think proper, to make returns of the subscriptions of stock by them respectively received.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, in manner and form aforesaid, the subscribers, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared incorporated into a Company, by the name and style of the "Western Rail Road Company," and by that name shall be capable in law and equity of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing and conveying estates, real, personal and mixed, and of acquiring the same by gift or devise, so far as shall be necessary for the purposes embraced within the scope, object and interest [intent] of their Charter, and not further: And shall have perpetual succession, and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of law and equity in the State; and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter and renew at pleasure; and shall have and enjoy all other rights and immunities which other corporate bodies may and of right do exercise; and make all such bye-laws, rules and regulations as are necessary for the government of the corporation, or effecting the object for which it was created, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners named in this Act for receiving subscriptions in Fayetteville, or a majority of them, as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed in manner aforesaid, to give public notice thereof, and at the same time call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of meeting; at which meeting a majority of the stockholders, being represented in person or by proxy, shall proceed to elect a President and Treasurer and nine Directors, out of the number of stockholders; and the said Directors shall have power to perform all the duties necessary for the government of the corporation and the transaction of the business. And the persons elected as aforesaid shall serve such period, not exceeding one year, as the stockholders may direct; and at that meeting the stockholders shall fix on the day and place or places when the subsequent election of President and Treasurer and Directors shall be held, and such election shall thenceforth be annually made; but if the day of the annual election of officers shall, by any circumstances, pass without an election, the corporation shall not thereby be dissolved, but the officers formerly elected shall continue in office until a new election takes place.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the election of officers aforesaid shall be by ballot, each stockholder having as many votes as he has shares in the stock of the Company, and the person having the greatest number of votes polled shall be considered duly elected to the office for which he is nominated; and at all elections and upon all votes taken at any meeting of the stockholders, upon any bye-law or any of the officers of the Company, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, to be represented either in person or by proxy; and proxies may be verifide [verified] in such manner as the bye-laws of the Company prescribe.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors may fill any vacancies which may occur in it during the period for which they have been elected, and in the absence of the President may appoint a President *pro tempore* to fill his place.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors may call for the sums subscribed as stock in said Company in such instalments as the interest of said Company may, in their opinion, require; the call for each payment shall be published in one or more newspapers of the State, for one month before the day of payment, and on failure of any stockholder to pay each instalment as thus required, the Directors may sell at public auction, on a previous notice of ten days, for cash, all the stock subscribed for in said Company by such stockholders, and convey the same to the purchaser at said sale, and if the said sale of stock do not produce a sum sufficient to pay off the incidental expenses of the sale and the entire amount owing by such stockholder to the Company for such subscriptions of stock, then and in that case the whole of such balance shall be held as due at once to the Company, and may be recovered of such stockholder, or his executors, administrators or assigns, at the suit of said Company, either by summary motion in any Court of equity held for the county where the delinquent resides, on previous notice of ten days to said subscribers, or by the action of assumpsit in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or by warrant before a Justice of Peace, where the sum does not exceed one hundred dollars; and in all cases of assignment of stock before the whole amount has been paid to the Company, then for all sums due on such stock, both the original subscribers and the first and all subsequent assignees shall be liable to the Company, and the same may be recovered as aforesaid.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the debt of the stockholders due to the Company for stock therein, either as original proprietors or as first or subsequent assignees, shall be considered as of equal dignity with Judgments in the distribution of assets of a deceased stockholder by his legal representative.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall issue certificates of stock to its members, and said stock may be transfered [transferred] in such manner and form as may be directed by the bye-laws of the Company.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the said Company may at any time increase its capital stock to a sum sufficient to complete said road, not exceeding the additional sum of five hundred thousand dollars, by opening books for the subscription of new stock, or borrowing money on the credit of the Company, and from the mortgage of its charter and works, and the manner in which the same shall be done in either case shall be prescribed by the stockholders.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall have power of using any section of said road constructed by them before the whole of said road shall be completed, and may charge for transportation.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That all commissioners or agents appointed by the President and Directors of the Rail Road shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of their appointment, and shall be liable to the Company, whether such [illegible] by the Company, or by any individual, for any injury done by their misconduct or neglect.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall have the right, when necessary to construct the said road, to enter upon, take and use any land along the line of any public road. Provided that the said Company shall not obstruct any public road without first erecting another equally good and as convenient as the one taken by said Company.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That when any lands or right of way may be required by the said Company for the purpose of constructing their road, building workhouses, water stations, workshops or depositories, and for wharves, the same may be purchased from the owners or owners, the same being [illegible] by a jury of [illegible] in the county in which the land required by the Company may lie, and in making the said valuation, the said jury shall take into consideration the loss or damage which may accrue to the owner or owners in consequence of the land or right of way being appropriated, and the benefit and advantage [illegible] or may receive from the [illegible] and shall state particularly the value and amount of each, and the excess of loss or damage over and above the advantages and benefits shall form the measure of valuation of said [illegible] Provided, nevertheless, that if any person, or persons over which the said road may pass, or the Company, should be dissatisfied with the valuation thus made, then, and in that case, either party may have an appeal to the Court of the county, to be held [illegible] and the Sheriff shall return to the said Court the verdict of the jury, with all their proceedings thereon, and the lands or rights of way so valued by the jury shall vest in the said Company so long as the same shall be used for the purposes of said road, so soon as the valuation money be paid, or tendered, paid over to the Clerk of the County Court; Provided that the right of condemnation shall not authorize the said Company to cause [invade] the dwelling house, yard, garden or grave yard of any individual without his consent.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That the right of said Company to condemn land in the manner described in the above section, shall extend to the condemnation only of one hundred feet on each side of the main track of the road, measuring from the centre of the same, unless in case of deep cuts and filling, when said Company shall have power to condemn so much in addition thereto as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing said road; and the Company in like manner shall have power to condemn any appropriate lands for the constructing and building of depots, shops, &c., not exceeding five acres in one lot or station.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That the said Company shall have the exclusive right of conveyance or transportation of persons, goods, merchandize, produce and coal over said road, at such charges as may be fixed on by a majority of the Directors.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That the profits of the Company, or so much thereof as the Board of Directors may deem advisable, shall, when the affairs of the Company will permit, be annually or semi-annually divided among the stockholders, in proportion to the stock each may own.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, That notice of process upon the President or any of the Directors thereof shall be deemed and taken to be due and lawful notice of service of process upon the Company.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, That said Company shall have power to construct branches to said road, or to connect with any other rail road that may be constructed, and any contract that may be entered into with any other rail road company by the President and Directors of said Company, after the consent of a majority of the stockholders first obtained, shall be binding on the said Company.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the said "Western Rail-road Company" to make and issue bonds to an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, to be signed by the President of said Company, under the common seal of the same, in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing interested [interest] at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in the city of New York or Boston, at their option, and redeemable in the year 1875.

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, That to secure the faithful payment of the said bonds, it may and shall be lawful for the President and Directors of the "Western Railroad Company" to make, execute and deliver to such persons either in the city of New York or Boston as the said Company may select and appoint, a deed of trust or mortgage, under the common seal of said Company, wherein shall be conveyed to the person that [thus] appointed Trustee, the road, property, income and franchises of said Company, acquired or to be acquired, conditioned for the payment of the interest and final redemption of said bonds.

Sec. 25. Be it further enacted, That all the officers of the Company, and servants and persons in the actual employment of the Company, be, and they are hereby exempt from performing ordinary militia duty, working on public roads and serving as jurors.

Sec. 26. Be it further enacted, That all the work hereby required shall be executed with due diligence; and if it be not commenced within four years after the ratification of this act, then this charter shall be void.

Sec. 27. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification, and shall be regarded as a public act and be continued in force until the year nineteen hundred.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1852.

JNO. BAXTER, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, on file in this Office.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of January, 1853. W. HILL,
Secretary of State.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The President of the United States transmitted to Congress yesterday the following important communication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, February 7, 1853. }

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the following report relative to the negotiation pending between this Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the fisheries, of reciprocal intercourse with the British North American Provinces, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals connected with it.

The prospects of the negotiation at the commencement of the session were alluded to in a general way in the President's message. The attention of this Department was given to the subject at the earliest day possible, and it has been pursued with diligence. It has been received with satisfaction that the Government of her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces, with the exception, perhaps, of a part of Newfoundland, and in the right of drying and curing fish in such parts of the Provinces as may be assigned for that purpose, in the limits of the United States, of the products of the colonial fisheries, similar privileges, on the like condition, to be granted to British subjects, on the Atlantic coast and rivers of the United States.

Such an arrangement, the Secretary has reason to believe, would be acceptable to the fishing interests of the United States.

It is understood that the British Government is disposed to enter into a treaty with the United States for the admission into the ports of the Provinces in certain enumerated articles, the growth and production of the United States, and of the Welland and Rideau Canals, would be conceded as part of the arrangement.

Although many of this kind have from time to time received the attention of Congress, and a bill providing for reciprocal free trade in certain articles, in common, passed the House of Representatives. The present negotiations have been conducted by the Department under the impression that it is the desire of the arrangement should be separately settled, and in such a way as to afford a prospect of mutual benefit, Congress would be disposed to perform its part to carry it into effect.

By a fair, United States, as the party to the negotiation which furnishes by far the largest market for the other, should think it necessary in some respects to limit and in others to enlarge the number of articles subject to the arrangement, beyond what the British Government or the Provinces would prefer, the Secretary has been of opinion that the main provisions above alluded to promised much benefit on both sides that it would be folly to be exploited to enter into the arrangement at a definite time, leaving to future legislation and negotiation, guided by experience, to render it still more satisfactory by further limitation or enlargement.

The number and variety of the details which have presented themselves in the progress of the negotiation, and the important interests in different parts both of the United States and the British Provinces requiring to be carefully considered, talk in connexion with the necessity of a reference to London for instructions as to all questions of moment that arise unexpectedly, have thus far prevented, and will probably render impossible, the conclusion of a comprehensive arrangement of the kind contemplated in season to be submitted to the Senate, and to become the subject of legislative action during the present short session. It is believed, however, from the progress made and the present state of negotiations, that time only is wanted for a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on all the subjects above alluded to. The only part of the proposed arrangement which may be considered as of an urgent nature is such an adjustment of the fisheries question as would remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. This is an object of great importance and worthy the immediate attention of Congress. As leading to a general settlement, the British Government is willing to dispose of it separately; but the Secretary of State is of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, if Congress should pass an act admitting provincial fish free of duty into the United States, on condition that the fishermen of the United States are admitted to a full participation in the provincial fisheries, the Government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part, in the expectation on both sides that the question of reciprocity, and of the use of the St. Lawrence and the canals connected with it, will be taken up hereafter, with a favorable disposition to come to a mutually advantageous agreement on that part of the subject also.

Even if such an act should fail to produce the desired result, which is not apprehended, it would relieve the United States of the responsibility of the consequences.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD EVERETT.

It is reported that the New York Mint Bill was lost in Congress by the influence of a woman. A lady meeting with Mr. Price, of New Jersey, who was in favor of the bill, stopped him in the lobby, and held him by the button until after the vote was taken. The result was 87 to 88. The vote of Mr. Price would have made it a tie, and the Speaker would have decided in favor of the bill.

Hon. Mike Walsh, of New York, it is said, will be the embodiment of "Young America" or the progressive Democracy, in the next House of Representatives. Mike has served six months in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, two years in the N. York Legislature, and was lately elected to Congress—quite *progressive* that!

From the Wilmington Journal.

THEN AND NOW.

With whatever justice the *abridgment* of "Rip Van Winkle" may, in former times, have been applied to the "old North State," or with whatever propriety her people may have been taunted with tardiness in adopting the improvements, or keeping up with the progress of the age, we think that a calm survey of the relative position of affairs for five or six years past, and at the present time, will convince every unprejudiced mind that such epithets, or such taunts would now be not only highly improper, but also in direct contrast to the true state of the case as it now exists.

When the present Editor of the Journal commenced newspaper business in 1847, nothing could be more unpromising than the state of public improvements of all kinds in North Carolina. Almost our only works were—the Wilmington & Raleigh, and the Raleigh & Gaston Railroads, and they had reached the very lowest point of depression. If any value at all attached to the stock of our Road, it was merely nominal; and, indeed, at a much more recent period, a large number of shares were disposed of at auction, at the sale of the estate of Bennett Bunn, Esq., deceased, for nine dollars a share—the same shares being worth at the present time fully nine times as much, with a prospect, nearly approaching to certainty, of reaching par within a very limited period. The Raleigh and Gaston Road was the equilibrium of Railroad travel from Maine to Texas, and was looked upon as a dead loss,—if not a positive burthen to the State. As now reorganized and rebuilt, it promises to perform its work well and promptly, and to make to the State *some* return, however slight, for the immense sums which have been thrown away upon it. The Manchester Railroad, although chartered some time before, was then regarded by even its most sanguine friends, as a project all but hopeless. Now it nearly approaches completion, and may already be regarded as a finished work, since no doubt exists of its success, and the means are available to push it rapidly forward to its final consummation.

The Charleston and South Carolina Railroad, of which, it is true, but a small portion is within the State, has also been completed, with the most beneficial results to several of our South-eastern counties, which find through it an outlet to market; and plank roads are either projected or in course of construction, for the purpose of bringing more distant points in advantageous connexion with it. On our Northeastern border, the Seaboard and Roanoke Road has been revived, and the Petersburg Road and its various connexions much improved.

It will thus be seen, that of the works either projected or in operation prior to 1848, all have received new life, vigor and *value*, and all the important ones are either now completed, or else their speedy completion rendered absolutely certain. But this is not all, nor even half. An immense family of new works have sprung into existence since the Legislature of 1847–8, among which the greatest, if not the most promising, is the North Carolina Railroad. Although unable to persuade ourselves into the belief that this work will prove anything like a profitable investment, we have no doubt that it will very largely enhance the value of property, and add to the prosperity of the people of the counties along its line; and thus, indirectly, the State Treasury be reimbursed for the outlay on the Road by the increased revenue which will flow into it.

The whole system of Plank Roads, so well suited to the interior of a sparsely settled agricultural State, has been put in operation since 1848; and it is due to our sister town of Fayetteville, to add, that to her successful experiments and wellbirected energy in that line, we owe much, if not all, that has been done throughout the State. At any rate, Fayetteville has been the starting point and the example for the successful works, and her influence has been productive of the most useful results.

Since 1848, practical attention has been turned to the mineral resources of the Deep River country, and the reports of experienced scientific Geologists have pronounced favorably upon both the quantity and quality of the mines of coal and iron there found; and already two collateral lines—one by river improvement, and the other by Railroad—have been chartered for the purpose of developing the resources of this mineral section, by affording its products an outlet to market. One—the Cape Fear & Deep River improvement—is nearly finished;—indeed, it should have been finished, and would have been, but for misconceptions and mismanagements, some of which are fairly attributable to the unavoidable difficulties of a new work—to others, it would be dishonest to give so charitable a construction. But we think it is now in a fair way, and the public and the stockholders may soon expect to reap some benefit from it. The other work—a Railroad from Fayetteville to the mines—was chartered at the last session of the General Assembly. Books of subscription to its stock have been opened at Fayetteville, and we learn from the Observer of the 8th, that the subscriptions in that town now amount to nearly $100,000, the amount necessary to secure the charter and authorize the organization of the Company. The Observer adds, that there is no doubt that the town of Fayetteville, in its corporate capacity, will subscribe another hundred thousand. Books are also to be opened here and at other points, as will be seen by advertisement of the Commissioners in another column. In this connection we would advert to the recommendation embodied in the report of L. J. Fleming, Esq., Resident Engineer of the W. & M. R. Road, in favor of a branch of that Road to form a connection at Fayetteville, with the Road from that place to the mines. This, we are confident, will eventually be built. From the mines to Salisbury, is comparatively a small distance, and a Railroad to the latter place would there connect with the projected extension to the Tennessee line. We would thus have a line of Railroads traversing the State from East to West, in as nearly a direct line as could well be, making an available main stem, with every facility and inducement for lateral branches. It will also, at, or near Salisbury, connect with the navigation of the Upper Yadkin, which can easily be rendered valuable, and certainly, in view of what has been done within the last five years, it is by no means chimerical to look forward to this as well as to the Eastern and Western extension of the Central Road to Beaufort and the Tennessee line.

When we reflect that every mile of Railroad in the State has been laid or re-laid since 1848, that every foot of plank road in the State has been built since that time, that every thing tending to develope the mineral resources of the State, either by public works or otherwise, has also been done—that the number of miles of new road commenced and nearly completed since then exceeds the whole amount in existence before, we find cause rather for amazement at the rapidity, than for chagrin at the slowness of our progress, rather to guard against undue expansion than too rigid contraction.

When we add to all this that one step, at least, has been taken towards the revision and improvement of our system of common schools by the appointment of a Superintendent, and of our agriculture, by having an examination and analysis of our soils and capabilities, by a competent State geologist, we think we have said enough to show that the last five years have been busy ones, and that North Carolina has made rapid strides towards the attainment of that position which is due to her resources and extent. Would that we could say, by way of conclusion, that in addition to all the rest, she had signalized her onward career by sweeping from her constitution the odious restrictions on Senatorial electors. She has, however, testified her approbation of Free Suffrage by elevating the liberal party, to which its advocacy is due, to power, both in the August and November elections.

We have written the above hurriedly, and some mistakes and omissions are unavoidable, when memory solely is relied upon, with no opportunity for revision. But let it *went*.

[There is one great mistake, and one great omission, in the above, which is otherwise worthy of perusal as a gratifying summary of the right sort of progress in our good old State. The mistake consists in glorying over the elevation to power of the present dominant party. And the omission, in not giving credit to the Whig party for taking the lead in works of improvement, and contributing far the largest portion of votes (and means we think) to their success.]—*Observer.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The area of this State is 50,000 square miles—32,000,000 acres. The surface of the globe is computed at 200 millions of square miles, of which three-fourths are water, and one-fourth, or fifty millions of square miles are land.

The Thirteen United States at the era of the Revolution extended over a million of square miles, the acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, added another million, (and thus doubled our domain,) and the subsequent acquisition of Florida, Texas, California and New Mexico, a third million, so that our territory is treble in extent what it was at the formation of the Union, in round numbers, three millions, or more precisely, 2,936,466 square miles.

The population of this State in 1850 was 868,903, or 17 to the square mile. The same geographer, (Mitchell, Table No. 2,) estimates the population of the globe, at 853,450,000, 17 to the square mile. Belgium has a population of 347 and Massachusetts 126, the square mile.

The following facts deduced from the statements may be conveniently remembered by the young geographer. The area of North Carolina, is equal to the one-thousandth part of the land surface of the globe, to the one-twentieth of the 13 original States and to the one-sixtieth of the thirty-two States and the territories which constitute the present American Union. In other words, the world might be divided into just a thousand, and the Union into sixty States, equal in extent to North Carolina.

The average population is the same with the foregoing estimates of the average population of the globe, 17 to the square mile, and is equal to a twentieth of that of Belgium, the most densely populated of European, and to one-seventh of Massachusetts, the most densely populated of American States.

SURVEYS AND MAPS.

The running of the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia was commenced at "Coratuck Inlet," on the 5th March 1728, under the direction of Sir Richard Everard, Governor of the former and Old Spotswood of the latter province, and extended to the South branch of Roanoke river, a distance of 170 miles. The commissioners upon the part of North Carolina were Edward Mosely, William Little, Christopher Gale and John Lovick, on the part of Virginia, William Byrd and William Dandridge.

The Proprietary Government of Carolina ceased in 1729, sixty-six years after the date of the first charter. On becoming the property of the Crown it was divided into two distinct provinces, and on the 29th April, 1730, George Burrington, who had previously held the office under the Proprietary Government became the first Royal Governor. After his death and the brief administration of President Rice, Gabriel Johnston, the second Royal Governor entered upon the duties of the office at Brunswick on the 24 November, 1734. The first attempt to designate the boundary between North and South Carolina was made in 1735. The survey began at the mouth of Little River, on the sea shore, and extended 94 1-2 miles in a north-west course, to a point two miles north-west of one of the branches of Little Pedee.

MAPS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Mosely's Map*, 1733.

The inscription is as follows: "To His Excellency Gabriel Johnston, Captain General and Governor-in-chief in and over his Majesty's Province of North Carolina in America.

"This Map of the said Province is most humbly Dedicated and Presented by your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

EDWARD MOSELEY."

The title, as exhibited with appropriate ornaments at the opposite corner, is "A new and correct Map of the Province of North Carolina by Edward Mosely, late Surveyor-General of the said Province, 1733."

The map is on the scale of 5 miles to the inch, is 3f. 8in., by 4f. 8in., neatly engraved and on canvass. "J. Cowley Sculp." Sold at the Three Crowns on Fan-church Street, over against Mincing Lane."*

Parrallels of latitude from 33° 12′ (Cape Carteret or Cape Roman) to 36° 37′ are exhibited, but no lines of longitude are given. The Roanoke is represented as nearly conterminous with the entire extent of our northern boundary, while the Yadkin, running nearly South, seems to be almost the line of our Western limits. "The Cherokee mountains" are shown at the sources of the Yadkin on the north-western corner.

The Province is divided into the counties of Albemarle, lying mainly North of the Albemarle Sound; Bath, between the Albemarle Sound and Bogue Inlet; and Clarendon, extending from Bogue Inlet to South Carolina.

Albemarle was subdivided into six precincts,† Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan, Bertie and Edgecombe. Bath into four, Beaufort, Hyde, Craven and Carteret, and Clarendon into two, Onslow and New Hanover.

Edenton, Bath, New-Berne and Brunswick, are the designated towns.

The principal settlements in the province at the date of this map, were on the Roanoke and Meherrin rivers, and around the Albemarle Sound; Tranter's Creek, on Tar; Fort Barnwell, on Neuse, and the Brown Marsh on Cape Fear, indicate the utmost verge in the march of empire westward.

The following explanations and directions are displayed on the Southern border of the map. We copy them *in extenso*, because they may impart very important information, to the corps of engineers, engaged under the authority of the general government in devising plans for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Cape Fear, and ascertaining the practicability of re-opening Roanoke inlet.

"EXPLANATION."

"Roanoke Inlet has generally 10 feet at low water, where it was commonly about 4 feet, but those Shoals shifting, it was not thought proper to lay them down at large, as in the other harbours. The channel may be seen within from the chart head (though the Bar breaks) so as to guide a vessel in.

"Currituck Inlet, Hatteras Inlet, New Inlet, Bogue Inlet, New Topsail and Rich Inlets do for small sloops, but those shoals often shift. The rest of the Inlets are only for boats and shallops.

"Those places called mines, take their denomination from a glittering kind of ore, of a [illegible] ous smell found there. The Coast is now [illegible] ly inhabited by the English, and very [illegible] vessels in distress to come ashore, the [illegible] decreasing gradually; nor is there any [illegible] from Indians, none now inhabiting the [illegible] but about 6 or 8 at Hatteras, who dwell [illegible] the English. In 1780 the settlement at [illegible] Fear, contained about 1000 Tithable persons [illegible] is now computed at one-fourth more, and [illegible] increasing in trade and people. The Cr[illegible] Sutures, Esaus, and those Indians in the [illegible] borhood of this Province are computed [illegible] about 1000 fighting men. The Creek [illegible] are somewhat more numerous, but the Ch[illegible] are computed to be 4000 fighting men, [illegible] numerous, than all the other Indians, that [illegible] confederacy with the Government of S[illegible] lina.

"The Cherokees are divided into three [illegible] Cantons; the Indian Town on Chattahoo[illegible] River is the principal of that nation where [illegible] all public assemblies are held.

"At Cowwatee lives the chief or emperor [illegible] the Upper Char kees; under him are five [illegible]

At Togalo lives the chief of the Lower Cherokees, and under him are thirty-six towns. [illegible] is no account worth notice of the Tuskoruros, Meherrin Indians, &c., but in 1750, they [illegible] not computed at above three hundred in all, [illegible] their number is now much less."

"DIRECTIONS FOR OCRACOCK INLET, IN LAT. 34°, 55′"

"If you happen to fall in with Cape Hatteras which lies in lat. 35°, 8′ N. the Cape is full of low trees. Your course to Ocracock is W. S. about ten leagues distance from the Cape.

"When you come up with the Inlet, northward lies a large tuft of trees. In the middle of the Inlet lies a small Island [illegible] large beacons on it. You must bring this one, and your course will be W. by N. steer up with them till you come within a length of shore; then steer up along by [illegible] on Island till you bring Teach's House E. N. E.; then steer up with the same, till you come to an anchor in five or six fathom [illegible] marked *A*.

"You have, over Ocracock Bar 2 fathom [illegible] low water in the range of the Beacons.

"S. E. by E. moon makes full sea on the [illegible] and the tide flows four. The flood runs [illegible] Sound hours after high water.

"If you happen to fall into the Southward [illegible] Ocracock or Cape Lookout, then will appear [illegible] land. But if to the Northward, the large S and within, and a thing but water appear over ye banks.

"At Teach's Hole, vide a Plot of the country."

To some these details may seem to be [illegible] yet meagre and barren, while others will [illegible] these glimpses at the condition of things [illegible] county of Albemarle," a century and a half [illegible] and in the 19th century N. North Carolina justly [illegible] a fruitful theme for philosophic [illegible]

Sale of Boats.—On Thursday last, the [illegible] belonging to the Henrietta Steamboat Co[illegible] were sold at Auction for $13,310. The [illegible] two Steamers, viz: the Evergreen and [illegible] and 6 pole boats, viz: the Ben Rush, Lady [illegible] Lake, and Averasboro'. The purchasers [illegible] Messrs. F. & J. H. Roberts, who will [illegible] put the new line into operation under the [illegible] of "The Frank & Jerry Line." The energy [illegible] business qualifications of the proprietors will [illegible] doubt not, secure for this line a large [illegible] the public patronage.—*North Carolinian.*

Complaint Avoided.—Mrs. Adams, [illegible] at No. 61 Academy street, Newark, upset a [illegible] filled with camphene, when the burning fluid [illegible] united her dress, and she was so severely [illegible] that recovery is thought impossible.

Divorce Cases.—The Boston Transcript [illegible] that forty applicants for Divorce are now [illegible] on the Docket of the Supreme Court.

The New York Herald announces, positively, that Gen. Cushing has been decided upon [illegible] Secretary of State under Gen. Pierce.

Sailors Flogging themselves.—The following [illegible] published in a late letter from Norfolk:

"The United States Frigate Raritan is [illegible] which you are aware. I have learned from [illegible] of her officers, that since the abolition of the [illegible] in the navy, the men who were compelled to [illegible] more than their own, in consequence of the [illegible] portion of the men being confined as punishment [illegible] for neglect of duty, and various other [illegible] took it into their heads that something must be done to prevent the continuance of such a state of things. They therefore formed themselves into [illegible] vigilance committees, and took upon themselves [illegible] the punishment of all offenders, by tucking them up and giving them half a dozen or a dozen and the cat, as the case required, the officers of the deck being always particularly oblivious [illegible] about the time the operation was performed.

Improper Valentines.—Legal proceedings [illegible] about to be commenced at Camden, N. J., [illegible] a party for sending an improper Valentine. The easiest way to avoid being imposed upon by missives is to refuse them at the door.

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*We enter into these minute particulars because [illegible] until within a few weeks past we were entirely ignorant that any such Map had ever been published. [illegible] presume, supposed that this was the [illegible] North Carolina, and probably in the United States. Governor Doyle for Georgia, in his successful discussion in the protracted controversy between Carolina, and Governor Porter during the [illegible] waged with Georgia about the long strip of [illegible] which, part of Indian cessions, for a time [illegible] the Georgia Legislature, probably ever saw a [illegible] evidence of this monument of title. We are [illegible] for our knowledge of it to Hugh Williamson [illegible] Esq., who has shown it to us, and by whom it has been kindly transmitted to us for examination.

†Where was a Court House and Jail in each. The [illegible] were extracts from the records of the Precinct of Berkley, subsequently Perquimans Precinct, and [illegible] which possess some light on practice, numbers and jurisprudence.

Richard Albert Albon is [illegible] and till notice can be procured, that he [illegible] 30 days.

Ordered that Ralph Cowles be arrested [illegible] of peace to keep the peace for one hundred pounds of [illegible] sessions prisoner for acting drunk.

Whereas Mr. John Davis and Elizabeth [illegible] by the Jury of Inquest presented for the [illegible] town, and the said Davis humbly supplicating the [illegible] acknowledging the fact; it is therefore ordered according to Act of Assembly, the said John Davis [illegible] said Elizabeth be answerable to the [illegible] pounds of tobacco and costs, with cost of suit [illegible] bound to his good behaviour.

Whereas it sufficiently appears unto us by the [illegible] unoway of sundry persons, that Ann Williams wife [illegible] Richard Williams, hath with most opprobrious and [illegible] language together with words of dangerous consequence highly defamed the wife of the Hon. John Jones, Esq., Governor, &c., it is therefore ordered by the Deputy Marshall forthwith have the body of the said Ann Williams to the whipping post and give on her bare back twenty and five lashes well laid on and thence return to Berkley Jail, there to be kept a prisoner till costs of suit be paid. Richard Williams becomes security for his said wife to pay costs.

INTERESTING FROM ROME.—BISHOP IVES'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION, TO THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

DEAR BRETHREN: Some of you, at least, are aware that for years, doubts of the validity of my office as Bishop, have at times harassed my mind and greatly enfeebled my action. At other times, it is true, circumstances have arisen to overrule these doubts, and to bring to my mind, temporary relief.

But it has been only temporary, for, in spite of resolutions to abandon the reading and the use of Catholic books; in spite of earnest prayers and entreaties that God would protect my mind against the distressing influence of Catholic Truth; and in spite of public and private professions and declarations, which in times of suspended doubt I sincerely made to shield myself from suspicion and win back the confidence of my diocese, which had been well nigh lost—in spite of all this, and of many other considerations which would rise up before me, as the necessary consequence of suffering my mind to be carried forward in the direction in which my doubts pointed, these doubts would again return with increased and almost overwhelming vigor, goading me at times to the very borders of derangement.

Under these doubts, I desired temporary relief from duties that had become so disquieting to me, and determined to accompany Mrs. Ives, whose health demanded a change of climate, in a short absence abroad. But absence has brought no relief to my mind. Indeed, the doubts that disturbed it have grown into clear and settled convictions; so clear and settled that, without a violation of conscience and honor, and every obligation of duty to God and His Church, I can no longer remain in my position.

I am called upon, therefore, to do an act of self-sacrifice, in view of which all other self-sacrificing acts of my life are less than nothing; called upon to sever the ties which have been strengthened by long years of love and forbearance, which have bound my heart to many of you, as was DAVID's to that of JONATHAN, and make my heart bleed as my hand traces the sentence which separates all pastoral relation between us, and conveys to you the knowledge that I hereby resign into your hands my office as Bishop of North Carolina; and further, that I am determined to make my submission to the Catholic Church.

In addition (my feelings will allow me only to say), as this act is earlier than any perception in my own mind antedates, by some months, the expiration of the time for which I asked leave of absence, and for which I so promptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claim upon the same, and acknowledge myself bound, on an intimation of your wish, to return whatever you may have advanced to me beyond this 22d day of December.

With continued affection and esteem, I pray you to allow me still to subscribe myself,

Your faithful friend and brother,
L. SILLIMAN IVES.

A Telegraphic despatch from Charleston brings the gratifying intelligence that the health of the Hon. William R. King had so far improved as to enable him to reach Havana on the 6th instant.

Of KOSSUTH and his reported return to this country, the N. Y. *Courier* says:

"We speak advisedly when we say, he dare not return. We speak from knowledge and the evidence of our own eyes, when we say, that he required the generosity of our people by the basest ingratitude, and that before he shrank from our shores under the alias of Alexander Smith, he signed a contract to lead an expedition from this city against a country with which we are at peace, in open defiance of our Neutrality Laws. This we say we know from the evidence of our senses, before the irrefragable contract was deposited in the Department of State; and if he ventures again to come among us, our Government, whether Whig or Democrat, will not hesitate to arrest and punish him."

Business at the New York Post Office.—Fifty thousand letters were sent from the New York post office on Saturday, and between eighty and ninety thousand newspapers, filling 277 bags.—The Baltic also took out 30,000 letters on Saturday from the New York post office. Three years ago, or some time after Mr. Brady became postmaster, the number of letters sent to California was about 25,000 a month. Now the number is 100,000 a month; and this has been about the rate of increase of "men and things" in New York for the three or four years past.—*N. Y. Express.*

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the past month, have been $120,000; an increase of $40,000 over the earnings of the same month last year.

Boston Ice Trade.—The Banker Hill Aurora of the 5th instant says:

"A more calamitous change of weather, so far as the ice business is concerned, probably never occurred than that of Wednesday night. On Tuesday the prospect of an excellent harvest was as good as could be desired, and thousands of men and horses were engaged energetically in the work. We never saw a finer field for operations than some of the ponds presented, and a great business was done on Wednesday. Thousands of tons of ice were housed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, but the rain of the three following days has put an end to the work for the present, if not for the season."

Large Sale of Negroes.—Messrs. Capers and Heyward sold at auction yesterday a gang of negroes, belonging to the estate of John H. McIntosh, of Duval county, Fla., 200 in number, for $27,325, averaging $166 per head. They were sold in families, and there was an unusual proportion of young children. One family of ten averaged $505 each, and another of ten averaged $610 each.

Mr. Thos. D. Condy sold at the same time a gang of 49 negroes, belonging to the estate of J. McLeod, for $30,655, or an average of $625 per head. One family of 7 averaged $710 each, and a family of 6 averaged $780 each. Mr. Condy also sold two other gangs, one of 33, and the other of 36, at similar prices, but the particulars of which we could not learn. Prime field hands ranged from $920 to $1020.

These sales, comprising in the aggregate 327 slaves, show a considerable advance in the value of this kind of property, the prices being higher than have been obtained in this city for the last twenty-five years.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Fugitive Niggers."—The sympathies of several of our good citizens were largely drawn upon last Sabbath evening, by a couple of smart, intelligent looking "colored boys," apparently about 19 or 20 years of age, and representing themselves as runaways from Kentucky on their way to Canada. Subsequent developments proved them to be "bogus," but not till they were sent on their way rejoicing with a fine purse made up by our leading citizens.—*Knoxville, N. Y., Rep. 5th.*

Use of a Wife.—Richter says, "No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife." A very wicked bachelor of our acquaintance says to this, "O yes! sufferings and severe trials purify and chasten the heart."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1853.

THE RAIL ROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The unprecedented circumstance, in this part of the world, of such a subscription as that made to the Western Rail Road by a New York firm, led to a doubt in the minds of some, whether the subscription was a bona fide one, and this doubt was somewhat strengthened by other circumstances, unnecessary to be mentioned. But we believe every one is now satisfied that it is a real subscription. We are inclined to think that parties in North Carolina are interested with others in New York in the subscription.

In view of all the facts, the Board of Commissioners have felt themselves called on to keep open the books of subscription, at this and other places advertised. Considering the New York subscription a bona fide one, the whole amount of capital stock is taken, and the Commissioners, knowing that fact, are not at liberty to receive more; for the charter limits them to that amount, and provides no mode of scaling a subscription exceeding it. But, should any of the present subscriptions prove unreliable, then others can come in. Or should the capital be increased to a million, as the stockholders will have power to do, then it is expected that those who subscribe now will be allowed a preference. On these conditions farther subscriptions will be received.

GREAT SPECULATION.—We learn from a gentleman just from the Coal region, that speculations to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars have been entered into there within the last ten or twelve days, and that the New York firm which subscribed to the Rail Road is largely interested in these operations. One of their purchases, we hear, was an interest of on-half in the Taylor lands, owned by Hon. Hugh Waddell, Judge Nash, Jno. A. Gilmer, Esq., Dr. McClenahan, and others, for $80,000.

We learn also, that L. J. Haughton, Esq. has sold the right to get coal on his lands for $10,000 in cash, and 30 cents per ton for every ton mined, with a condition that at least as much shall be taken annually as to produce him $10,000 a year for twenty years.

The N. Y. firm bought a Copper mine in Guilford county a few days ago. We have heard an amusing (and true) account of the bargaining for it. The old gentleman who owned it was asked what he would take? "Fifteen hundred dollars, he replied. "Very well, I'll take it," replied the applicant. "Well, I don't think I can sell it for less than $2,000," said the old gentleman. "I'll give it." "But I believe I must have $3000." "I'll give that." So the old gentleman went on until the purchaser paused at $6,000, at which price the papers were signed—the whole operation occupying less than one hour. The next day another company offered the old gentleman $7,000, who concluded that he did not exactly know what he was about when he sold at so low a price.

ENERGY.—If the movements of the mysterious gentleman who subscribed for $100,100 worth of stock in the Western Rail Road may be regarded as an indication of the way in which the road itself will be pushed forward, the public will have no reason to complain of delay. He drove (thanks to the Plank Road), from Asheborough, Randolph county, a distance of 80 miles, between breakfast and tea on Wednesday. After tea he had an interview with the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, examined the charter carefully, and made his subscription. The next morning he was off early and at Asheborough again that evening. That place he left early on Friday morning, in company with a distinguished legal gentleman of Guilford, and intended to be in New York on the next afternoon.

There's energy! We are glad to find, that since the stock has been all taken, some of our own citizens, who had been deliberating on the subject for about three months, without having been able to make up their minds, have *very suddenly* come to the conclusion that they want some of the stock, and are rather indignant that "the Yankees" have been allowed to take it all! Well, well! this is a queer world! There is a considerable deal of "human nature" in it. About a hundred and fifty of our townsmen had manifested their faith by their subscriptions; all without effect upon the doubters. But no sooner does one unknown Northern man put down *his* name, than conviction flashes upon all eyes. The scheme which is able to stand alone, has many hands extended to uphold it. We say this not to reproach any one. It is the way of the world.

THE RAIL ROAD CHARTER.—Some inquiry having been made in and out of town for the charter of the Western Rail Road Company, we publish it from the official copy, (correcting some errors of the copyist or of the engrossing clerk.)

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—The Address of Henry Elliot, Esq. before the Cumberland Agricultural Society, has been printed. Members of the Society can obtain copies at the Book Store.

An Extra Term of the Superior Court for this county is now in session—Judge Dick presiding.

FIRE.—A stable belonging to Joshua Carmon, Esq. was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, with a considerable quantity of forage.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"The nomination of Mr. Badger for the Supreme Court, appears to be lost sight of. The Senate may go into Executive session upon it again, but it will be unavailing, for the Democratic Senators do not intend that it shall come to a vote. Talking against time is a favorite, and is now viewed as a legitimate mode of killing off bills and nominations."

COTTON.—It will be seen that the receipts of cotton have already reached the enormous quantity of upwards of two millions and seventy thousand bales (an increase of 33 per cent.) though the cotton year has not yet half expired.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, the debate on the Tehuantepec question was continued by Messrs. Seward, Rusk and others.

On Thursday, the Senate debated the bill to pay certain creditors of Texas.

On Friday, after other business, an Executive session was held, but nothing is known about it.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a bill was passed to create a new Territory out of part of Oregon, to be called "Washington."

On Thursday, a bill to establish the territory of Nebraska was debated.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.—The Intelligencer gives a detailed account of the formalities observed on Wednesday last.

The two Houses of Congress (it says) were engaged yesterday in the duty enjoined by the Constitution, of opening the certificates of the Electoral Colleges, and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. This duty is performed by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. For this purpose, yesterday, the President of the Senate pro tem., Mr. Atchison, accompanied by the Senate, proceeded, according to previous joint resolution, to the Hall of the Representatives, that body being in session and in readiness to receive the Senate, and then, in the presence of both Houses, opened the certificates and counted the votes, Messrs. Hunter, of the Senate, and Jones and Chandler, of the House, acting as Tellers.

The tellers having read the result, For Franklin Pierce of N. H. 254, for Winfield Scott of N. J. 42; for Wm. R. King of Ala. 254, for Wm. A. Graham of N. C. 42, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate then said,—

"I therefore declare that FRANKLIN PIERCE, of the State of New Hampshire, having the greatest number of votes for President, and that number being a majority of the whole number of electors, has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the fourth of March next.

"I also declare that WILLIAM R. KING of the State of Alabama, having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, and that number being a majority of the whole number of Electors, has been duly elected Vice President for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next."

The business for which the joint meeting was assembled having been completed, the Senate returned to their chamber.

SENATORS HALE AND CASS.—The admirable good nature, and keen ready wit, of Senator Hale of New Hampshire, makes us almost regret that he is so soon to leave the Senate. If it were not for his free soilism, we should altogether regret it. He has several times lately taken occasion to curry down Gen. Cass, and it has been done in a masterly style. The latest instance that we have seen was on Monday last, when Gen. Cass rose and read a letter from "an intelligent and patriotic American citizen in Paris," praising very highly one of the General's filibustering speeches of Dec. last. When the General sat down, Mr. Douglas moved to postpone the subject; but—

Mr. HALE. I have a word to say upon the motion. I am rather in favor of it; but as the senator from Michigan who addressed the Senate a few moments since [Mr. Cass] and myself have had the misfortune to differ in the relative direction in which the Monroe doctrine should be carried out, his resolution looking South, and my amendment North; and as he has undertaken to back up his resolution this morning by reading a letter from Paris, which seemed calculated to give undue advantage to him in this controversy—what he says would have vastly more influence with the Senate and with the country than anything I could say, even without any letter to back him up—but inasmuch as the honorable senator has taken occasion to read that letter here, I wish to say that I have had some letters, too. [Laughter.] They are not from Paris, but they are from some ways off, and there are a good many of them, in which these letter-writers take occasion to speak of the humble effort I made. [Laughter.] And, sir, if they were placed alongside of that Paris letter, they would throw it into the shade as much as Sancho Panza told Don Quixote his fight with the lions would all the fighting he had ever done before. "Why," said he, "every other battle you ever engaged in, compared with this, has been mere cheesecakes and custards."—[Laughter.] I received a great many of these letters; but I felt altogether too diffident to lay them before the Senate. However, since the example has been set—[Here the senator took up a large packet of letters amid great laughter.] Well, Mr. President, I have explained myself, and I will sit down. [Continued laughter.]

U. S. SENATORS.—The Legislature of New Jersey has chosen the Hon. John R. Thompson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Com. Stockton.

Both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature have refused by large majorities to go into an election to supersede Mr. Benjamin, who was elected under the old Constitution.

Gov. Reid has called a meeting of the Council of State at Raleigh on the 17th inst.

HIRED GUARD.—The city of Raleigh has resolved to employ a hired guard instead of the imperfect system of citizen patrol. There is no doubt of the superiority of the former system, *provided faithful men can be found to engage in it.*

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—An inquest was held in New York a few days ago on the body of a child which was found in the attic of a house on Varick street. "The coroner and his jury were unable to ascertain who was the mother of the child, *there being about forty families in the house*, and all denying any knowledge of the matter."

This is a fact for Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, in her next work, which should picture the comforts and the morality of life at the North.

NEW PLAN.—A Concord letter writer says that Gen. Pierce is so besieged with applicants for office that many are unable to obtain admission to him. A young man who failed to see the General, went home and forwarded his recommendations, together with his *daguerreotype*.

Exchange.—Exchange by the Banks of this town, on Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, half per cent premium.—*Wil. Herald.*

The *Union* likens the Democratic party to a compound of "fragments."

The New Orleans *Delta* compares its harmony to that of "sixteen tom cats tied in a meal bag."

The Buffalo *Republic* avers that the Compromise Democracy are "a fraction of hybrids."

All Democratic authorities!—*Republic.*

THE CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—Our friend in Richmond county who fears that the Centre road will be overlooked in consequence of the excitement about the rail road, is, we are happy to say, mistaken. That work is in the hands of merchants and others here, who, for various causes, are more interested in it than they are in the rail road. They will not permit it to languish or fail. Our correspondent says:

"I think it would benefit your town more than any other road running from it, from the fact that you would get a heavy trade from the counties of Richmond, Anson and Stanly that you never had nor never will have unless the road is built. The idea of letting the matter drop just where it is, is rather strange. Money enough subscribed to build it to Blue's Bridge, and money enough subscribed (as I am informed) to build it from Bostick's Mills westward to the terminus, wherever it is, say Albemarle. Now the only amount necessary is to fill up the space between Blue's Bridge and Bostick's Store, which is about eighteen miles, over a pretty country to construct a plank road. And for want of about sixteen thousand dollars the road must stop, for the present, at Blue's Bridge. Fayetteville, which alone will be much benefited, should guarantee the amount, and the officers of the Centre Plank Road should let to contract the entire road."

P. S. We are authorized to say, that the Directors here have resolved that they will let out the whole road to Albemarle, as soon as the notes for the subscriptions in Richmond are received.

A HARD HIT.—In the course of Mr. Clemens' speech in the Senate on the 7th inst., in reply to the filibustering efforts of Cass, Soule, &c., he said:—

"The Senator from Michigan has expressed considerable surprise at what he terms our shrinking from meeting the questions raised by his resolution. Sir, there may be other causes than fear which render us reluctant to vote for them.—When a boy I read a story of the civil wars of England, which taught me a lesson not yet forgotten. An adherent of the Parliament had been cruelly treated by one of the opposite party. His houses had been burnt down and his fields made desolate. Some time afterwards he met an acquaintance to whom he told the story of his wrongs. It was done simply and plainly, without a single threat or execration. When he had finished, his friend asked him, with surprise, "and did you not vow revenge?" "No," was the reply, "those who take the trouble to make vows are very certain that a time will come when they will need a vow to steady their purposes. I never doubted what I would do, and I made no vows." Sir, there was more danger in one such man than a whole regiment of noisy babblers.—Silence is almost invariably the concomitant of determined resolution; and the world will be quite as likely to believe us in earnest, and will respect us as much for refusing to pass, year after year, a series of threatening resolutions."

A scathing rebuke; not only to Senatorial filibusters, but to all those progressive Democrats who are engaged in wordy denunciation of the Administration. We have had quite enough of this *revolutionary* war, which generally ends as did '54—'40 or fight."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 14.

BACON—	10½ a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	24 a 27
CANDLES—E. F.	14 a	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	40 a
Strictly prime,	8¾ a 9	SEED—	
Prime,	8¼ a 8½	Flaxseed,	1 15 a 1 20
Fair,	8 a 8¼	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	16 a	Apple " new	50 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	28 a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	6¾ a 7	Northern "	30 a
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	82 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	82 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 50 a	American Gin,	50 a 40
Fine,	4 25 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 65	Crushed,	9¾ a 10¼
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	45 a 50	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	65 a 70	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2 a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 13	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	7 a 8	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Considerable quantities of new coming in; principal sales at 11 cents.

Cotton.—We continue our quotations, but would remark that the market is rather heavy, and less rates may have to be submitted to.

Flour.—No change.

Oats.—Large receipts; we reduce our figures.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Soft Turpentine $4, hard 2 25. Spirits 63 to 64.—Common Rosin 1 20. Tar 2 10. Bacon—hams, shoulders and sides 12½; hog round 11. Lard 11. Corn 57. Fay. Flour 5 12½. Cotton 9. Lumber—2 rafts Flooring at $12; wide boards $9, scantling 6 50. Shingles 2 50. Timber 5 25 to $10.

At Cheraw, cotton 6 to 9¼, sales of the week 1246 bales. Flour 5 to 5 50. Corn 50 to 60. Salt 1 50.

At New York, on Friday, cotton declined ¼ to ⅛ cent.

At Charleston, cotton languid and drooping, at 8 to 10¼. N. C. Flour 5¾. Bacon 9¼ to 11.

At New Orleans, middling cotton 8¾ to 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton 2,070,269 bales, against 1,554,292 last year. Increase 515,977.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Samuel J. Gibson, Esq. in Richmond county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Gibson, Mr. HUGH McCALL of Richmond county, to Miss SARAH A. HALL, eldest daughter of the late Calton Hall, of Cumberland.

DIED,

Near Cheraw, on the 8th ult., Mrs. MARGARET D. LACOSTE, wife of Mr. A. P. Lacoste, aged 55.

In Anson county, on the 1st instant, Mrs. MARTHA MAY, wife of Peter May, in the 50th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 9—Str Zephyr, with passengers.

Feb'y 11—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with Freight and passengers.

Feb'y 12—Str. Zephyr, with passengers.

Feb. 12—Str Douglass, with goods for T J Johnson, Willkings & co, E Fuller, A W Stell, S J Hinsdale, P Taylor, J Evans, J W Norwood, Branson & Johnson, J H & J Martine, P P Johnson, R Mitchell, S Boon, C A McMillan, J R Harman.

Feb'y 13—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with Freight and passengers.

Feb'y 14—Str Rowan, with Boats, Starr and Ben Berry in tow, and Goods for Merchants of this place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9—Br. Brig Griffin from Bermuda; Schrs. Wake, Wm. H. Smith, and Fashion, from New York, Iowa fm Hyde county. 10—Br. brig Huntress from Nevis; Barque Muskingum fm Baltimore; Schr. Dacotah fm N Y.

A new cure for hiccoughs is given in the Scientific American. Raise one or both hands high above your head. It is said to be a certain cure.

Second Amateur Concert.

THE material aid which the proceeds of the first Concert have rendered, and above all, the expression of public favor in behalf of our feeble efforts, has been so gratifying to us, that we shall give a second INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT on the evening of the 14th instant, in the Fayetteville Hall.

Single Tickets 50 cents—ticket for gentleman and lady 75 cents—for gentleman and two ladies $1.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock—performance to commence at 7.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Book Store.

Feb'y 12, 1853. 1t

TOWN ORDINANCE.

9th Section of an Ordinance to prevent Nuisances on account of Fire.

9. THAT any person or persons who shall keep or suffer to be kept in his or their store, or any outhouse, or ware-house, within 500 feet of any other house, more than one keg of powder at a time, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars (as aforesaid) for each and every day or night it shall be suffered so unlawfully to remain.

By order of the Commissioners.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 63-1t

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town, 22d Jan'y 1853,

H. H. Depo was appointed Powder Magazine Keeper.

Ordered, That the rates of Storage for Powder in the Public Magazine be fixed as follows, to-wit: For receiving, storing and delivery of Powder, in quantities of ten kegs and upwards, at 5 cents per keg of 25 lbs; and for smaller quantities at 10 cents per keg of 25 lbs; and that the Keeper be allowed half of the receipts, and to give bond of 500 dollars, and report quarterly.

From the Minutes.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clk.

TOWN MILITIA, ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at "Military Green," Friday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of Captain E. C. Hall. J. R. McDONALD, Act. O. S.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 6S

Turpentine Axes and Hackers,

RECEIVED this day and for sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 6S

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1853. 68tf

250 bushels SEED OATS.

C. E. LEETE.

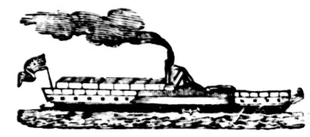
Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

A FEW dozen Turpentine Axes, just to hand and for sale by H. L. MYROVER & CO.

Feb'y 14. 68tf

WOLF'S Imperial Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, an approved medicinal Holland Gin. For testimonials, call at our store. H. L. MYROVER & CO.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

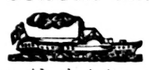
THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Carolinian copy.

FOR NEW YORK.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.



THE first class side-wheel Steamship ROANOKE, 1200 tons burthen, Edward Cavindy, commander, leaves Richmond and Petersburg every Tuesday afternoon, and Norfolk every Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, with the United States Mail, arriving in New York next day.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Richmond or Petersburg, $10 00.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Norfolk, $9 00.

Steerage passage half price.

The Roanoke has now been running about eighteen months, during which time she has never missed a trip, and has always kept up to her time.

Travellers will find this route the cheapest and most comfortable. For passage apply to

LUDLAM & WATSON, Richmond.
SAML. G. BAPTIST, Petersburg.
J. M. SMITH & BRO., Norfolk.

February 14, 1853. 6S

The Steamship JAMESTOWN, of 1400 tons burthen, now building in New York, and to be commanded by Capt. Lewis Parrish, will be added to the line in the Spring, giving travellers and shippers a communication twice a week between the above places by first class side-wheel Steamships.

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber in Moore county on Wednesday night the 9th instant, a Bridle and Saddle and a small pacing Iron Gray MARE, (very dark,) roached mane, star in forehead, with some gear marks. It is believed that the Mare was stolen by a bright mulatto living in, or about Fayetteville, by the name of Pendleton Walden, and that he has sold her some where between Moore county and Fayetteville. I will pay the above reward on delivery to me of the said Mare, or for any information so that I can get her.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Address, Pocket P. O., Moore county.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 68-3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1853.

Nathaniel Knight, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

Knight & McLennan, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Shadrach Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held in the Town of Troy, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt of Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

[68*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

Bladen Superior Court of Law & Equity.

Peter Cromartie and others, vs. Jas. W. Cromartie, Adm'r of Hannah Banneman, and others.

Bill to Account.

IT having been referred to the Clerk and Master to take the Account in this cause, the Distributees of the late Hannah Banneman, and all others in interest, are hereby notified to be and appear before me at Elizabeth Town, on Thursday the 31st day of March next.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*tl

CHOICE TEAS.

RECEIVED to-day, Extra-fine Imperial Tea, " Hyson " " Oolong " S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 68-tf

☞ 50 dozen W. H. Watson fine-cut CHEWING TOBACCO, in tin-foil embossed. For sale by BRANSON & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

1000 lbs. BACON. For sale by B. & J.

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine barrel Coopers. D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., on Monday the 21st day of February next, a part of one hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Page, joining the lands of Leonard Godwin and others, for Taxes for two years, and costs, according to act of Assembly. THOS. UNDERWOOD, Sheriff.

Jan'y 3, 1853. 1t

WESTERN RAIL ROAD!
A GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

WHEREAS, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS having been subscribed to the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD":

Public Notice is hereby Given, In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, for a GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, to be held in the Town Hall in the Town of FAYETTEVILLE, *on Monday the 14th day of March next*, at 11 o'clock A. M.

D. G. MACRAE, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 10, 1853. 67tt

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at February Term, A. D. 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of George T. Barksdale, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.

PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator.

February 7, 1853. 67 3w

FURTHER NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an Order of Court to that effect I shall, on the 28th day of February, instant, at the late residence of George T. Barksdale, deceased, expose to Public Sale the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of stock, farming utensils, pork, corn, fodder, carts, wagon, two barouches, mules, horses, household and kitchen furniture, blacksmith tools, and thirteen negroes—women and children.

At the place near the Clarendon Bridge, in Cumberland, on the 1st day of March next: corn, fodder, pork, farming utensils, and the perishable property there of said estate. And a valuable blacksmith and carpenter named Miles, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of March next.

At the Daily place, near Fayetteville, on the 2d day of March next, the perishable property of said estate there.

At the old Barksdale place, near Summerville, on the 4th of March next, the furniture and perishable property of said estate there.

And at the place near James Robinson's in Bladen, on the 7th March next, the corn, fodder, hogs, and the perishable property of said estate at that place;—and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sales will commence at 11 o'clock.

PATRICK MURPHY, Admin'strator

February 7, 1853. 67-3w

IN STORE,

500 Bushels Seed Oats.
500 Bushels Seed Corn.
4000 Pounds Bacon.
10 Barrels Planting Potatoes
1000 Pounds New Lard. For sale by THOS. J. JOHNSON,

Feb. 10, 1853. 2 doors west Bank of Cape Fear

ALSO,

A NEW and handsome Buggies, warranted well made and very low price. For sale by THOS. J. JOHNSON.

February 10, 1853. 67tf

TURPENTINE DISTILLERIES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Turpentine Distilleries and Fixtures; one a 50 bbl., the other a 15 bbl. One is situated at Averasborough and the other seven miles East of that place. Also, my Store Houses and stock of Goods at each place—for cash or negotiable notes; all in good order and in use.

D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 9, 1853. 67-4t

Goldsborough Republican & Patriot 4 times and send bill to D. J. McA.

To the Widows and Minor Children of the Soldiers of the Mexican War, and the Widows and Minor Children of Soldiers who died in the service of the United States in any War since 1790.

AN Amendment has been made to the Pension Laws, making an additional allowance to the Widows and Children of Soldiers of the Mexican War, or the Widows and Children of any Soldier who died in the service of the United States in any War since 1790.

I will also procure a Pension for any Widow of a Revolutionary Soldier—the Law having been amended. Come immediately! JOHN M. ROSE,

Agent for Pensioners.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1853. 67-6t

EMMONS' REPORT.

PROF. EMMONS' REPORT on his Geological Survey of North Carolina, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.—In Equity.

Peter Cromartie, George Robinson and wife Eleanor, George Cromartie, James Cromartie, Duncan Cromartie, Washington Cromartie, Patrick L. Cromartie, John M. Feanell, (Adm'r with the will annexed of John Cromartie,) William Henry, Amanda Henry (an infant who sues by her next friend Peter Cromartie,) Alex'r Henry, Charles Henry, William Lamb, Daniel Robinson and wife Caroline, Thankful Miller, Thomas Lamb, Dan'l Bordeaux and wife Hannah, Elias Faison and wife Margaret, and Luther Cromartie.

AGAINST

James W. Cromartie (Adm'r of Hannah Banneman, dec'd,) John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said absent Defendants, and all persons entitled to distribution of the estate of said Hannah Banneman, to be and appear at the next Court to be holden for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, or this cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*6t

Head-Quarters 33d Regiment N. Carolina Militia.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 25, 1853.

BY order of Brig. Gen. A. D. McLean, an Election will be held at the Court House in this place on Friday the 18th Feb'y 1853, for Lt. Colonel, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lt. Col. E. Fuller; and, at the same time and place, an Election will be held for Major, to supply the place vacated by promotion.

C. LUTTERLOH,
Col. Commd'g 33d Reg. N. C. Militia.

☞ THE friends of Capt. Nathan King will support him for the office of Lt Colonel 33d Regt. N. C. Militia, made vacant by the resignation of Lt. Col. E. Fuller.

The election will be held on Friday, 18th Feb. 1853.
Jan'y 28, 1853. 64te

The friends of Capt. E. C. Hall will support him for the office of Major 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, made vacant by promotion.

Election will take place on Friday, Feb. 18th, 1853.
Jan'y 28, 1853. 64tE

FOR SALE,

NINETY years lease of timber on 800 acres, lying on Crain's Creek, near Lower Little River. The greater portion of this timber is very fine, and as yet untouched by an axe, and within a mile of navigable water. The right to the land may be had, if desired, on reasonable terms.

J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1853. 64-3m

Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,

Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

CHEMICALS, &c.

Citrate Iron, (English.)
Lactate " "
Phosphate " "
Syrup Iodide Iron.
Iron by Hydrogen.
Iodine.
Iod. Potass.
" Lead.
Piperine.
Salicine.
Leucopic.
Quinine.
Cit. Iron and Quinine. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

IRISH PLANTING POTATOES.

88 BARRELS just received, in prime order, for sale by WILKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 25, 1853. 63-6t

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 57-tf

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

WE still receive RAGS for J. F. Jordan & Co., Raleigh, and want 300,000 pounds at the highest market price, for cash.

Cotton Yarn and Wrapping Paper, a large lot, on hand at manufacturers' prices.

BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to H. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 150,000 hard burnt BRICK, which he is willing to sell at the lowest market price. And he intends to keep a supply constantly on hand.

HU. McPHERSON.
Jan'y 5, 1853. 57-3m

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,

HAS just received his supply of FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1852.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
White Sugar.
Early flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Corn, Sugar or Sweet.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Early flat Battersea.
Large French Ox-heart.
Large York.
Large English Drum Head.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Long Orange.
Early Horn.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian.
Early Cluster.
London Long Green.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Cos.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Water.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red
Yellow Silver Skin.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Large Bell Nose.
Sweet Mountain.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—Early Spring.
Purple-top Ruta Baga
Large English Norfolk.

—ALSO—

A choice assortment of FLOWER SEED.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 12, 1853 59-2m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and name of JAS. C. SMITH & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Agency business. Office Brown's Buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN.
JAMES C. SMITH.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-1m

PAINTS AND OILS.

LINSEED OIL,	White Lead,
Train Oil,	Window Glass,
Putty,	Fire-proof Paint,
Vegetable Oil,	Varnish,

Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Red Lead, Umber, Terra de Sienna, Glue, Vermillion, Lamp Black, Papeat Black, Verdigris, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Sand Paper, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Whiting, &c.

For sale low by S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60-2m

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mill's repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 48tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nov. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to wit: No. 1 at $4.2, No. 2 at $3.5, and No. 3 at $3.00 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head.

DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

CARPETS AND RUGS.

200 YDS. Super 3 Ply Carpeting,
50 " Floor Oil Cloth 4-4,
An assortment of Hearth Rugs, lately received.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 1852. 57-tf

Wanted to Hire for One Year.

25 NEGRO MEN to work on Boats, for which the highest prices will be paid.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 27, 1852. 57-tf

THE undersigned wishes to hire, for the next year, twenty Negro Men, to work at my Distillery and on the Boats. High prices will be paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 20, 1852. 57tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal,

JAMES H. BRENT.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 20. 56-6m

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, blk and fig'd Silks; fancy do; blk and col'd French Merinos; English do; blk and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malbro Goods; blk and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st.,
Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county.

P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 190 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.

C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to L. F. WHITAKER.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope.
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WHOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

☞ Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps, for sale at the Green Street HAT STORE.

D. GEE.
Nov. 19, 1852. 45tf

IRISH POTATOES,

NORTHERN Yellow, for planting, for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 11, 1853. 59tf

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. W. E. EDWARDS has taken a room at Harman's Hotel where he may be found at any and all times of the day, and offers the most efficient and approved means of his art to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Dec. 27, 1852. 57-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 DOZEN Half bright Steel HOES.
20 " polished " " extra.
10 " Collins' & Simmons' Turpentine Axes.
10 " heavy Timber " "
For sale by THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 60tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. N. LEARY, previous to the formation of the copartnership of M. N. Leary & Son, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

M. N. LEARY.
Jan'y 2, 1853. 57-3m

12,000 *acres (or more) Turpentine Land and Mills for sale.*

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term, 1852, will be sold at Auction on Monday 21st February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 6000 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Dec. 27, 1852. 56tS

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 Ladies extra Gilt Regalia,	5000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
5000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptune,
5000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
5000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morentia,

For sale by CHAS. BANKS.
Oct. 20, 1852. 53tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN,
W. T. HORNE.
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale. Our stock of **DRY GOODS** is large and better than any former season; **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.—Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.
September, 1852. 27-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A SUPERIOR quality, just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 11, 1853. 59tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 29, 1853. 61-1Y

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1200 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Hadleeville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852 26tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, *and* for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17 tf

AT J. M. BEASLEY'S
New Jewelry Store,

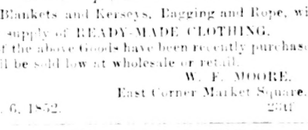
Hay Street, near the Market House,

MAY be found an unusually large and rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry,

5 dozen pair of the latest style Coil Pins;
7 do. pair latest style Ear Rings; large lot Silver Ware; Forks, Spoons; Ladies; Cream Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Cups. Also, large lot Plated goods; Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols; double-barrel Guns; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-2m



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Blanks for sale here.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

Peter Lorillard,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham st., New York,

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted of superior quality:—Maccoboy, Scotch, Coarse French Rappee and other SNUFFS. Also, Fine-cut TOBACCO, in tin-foil and papers.

A more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3m

STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)
147 Water Street, New York,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, of their own manufacture, which they offer to cash and time buyers on the most liberal terms, at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with, and an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.

STARR, SON & CO.,
147 Water Street, New York.
December 11, 1852. 51-3m

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

ANSON TAYLOR,
No. 160, Broadway, New York,
Manufacturer and Commission Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Hatters' Stock, Trimmings, &c.

A. TAYLOR'S long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.
January 1, 1853. 56*3m

THE LARGEST
SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Thomas G. Stearns,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS.
162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3m

FAUST & WINEBRENER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
No. 68½ NORTH THIRD STREET,
Between Arch and Race, (West side,)
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, being interested in the above house, would respectfully invite his friends to give him a call.

WM. M. CARTER.
Jan'y 18, 1853. 61-2m

Taylor's Temperance Hotel.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the *Temperance* community, and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named House on strictly Temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being **No. 28 Cortlandt st., near Broadway,** and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city.

ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, 1853. 61-3m

REMOVAL.

CUMMINGS & CO. take occasion to inform their friends that they have removed to the NEW AND LARGE STORE, No. 74 NORTH 5th STREET, above Arch St., *PHILADELPHIA*, (immediately adjoining Messrs. Faust & Winebrenner's Hardware House,) where, possessing greater advantages for trade, they shall be pleased to see their former customers.

They are now receiving, for the Spring Trade, a large and fresh stock of

Combs, Brushes, Hosiery and Gloves,

And a general assortment of

Trimming and German and French Fancy Goods,

To which they invite special attention.

Orders solicited and promptly executed.
Philadelphia, Jan'y 12, 1853. 60-9tpd

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
49Y] BALTIMORE.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
30 hhds. sweet Molasses,
36 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Patatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to exam ine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State.

JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Western Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where N. King & Co. formerly had one, and would be pleased to see those making Turpentine before they make any engagements, as the late improvement made by me in distilling will enable me to give good prices for the raw material.

N. KING.
Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 15, 1852. 48tf

For Sale.—50 tons Peruvian Guano.

Those who have engaged from us will please send in.

D. & W. McLAURIN
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and refinements of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8.00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00
For French, German or Spanish, 10 00
Band, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00

For further information, address
DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 56tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first Session on Monday the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and LUKE C. GRAVES, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institution.

The Trustees flatter themselves that in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have accomplished more than is commonly done in the infancy of such institutions; viz: they have selected a gentleman in whom are united skill and ability undoubted, with an experience of fifteen years in teaching.

For the last four years, Mr. Graves has been engaged in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, at Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will be most highly appreciated by the former patrons and pupils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with many accomplished females in different parts of the country, from whom a timely selection of suitable Assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with Mr. and Mrs. Graves, will enable us to present to the public, a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning, which is not to be surpassed by any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situated as it is, only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 55 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, render it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very flat lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which together render it one of the most healthy villages in the State.

The water in the village is generally very fine, and that at the Institution most excellent.

The building itself has been most highly complimented by all who have visited our village, and one very learned gentleman, (Rev. Thos. Owen,) said, "It is not only a credit to your county, but a credit to the State." It unites both with usefulness—being large and commodious—and at the same time so constructed as to furnish one of the finest school rooms in the land; which is well warmed by four fire places, with every other convenience, both for teacher and pupil.

Above stairs are the finest dormitories to be found in any institution, male or female, in this country. They are well ventilated, and a fine fire place in each.

The Institute is not within the sound of the village attractions, nor is it so remote as to be inconvenient—being situated in a beautiful grove, on a lot of 6 acres of land, and within the corporate limits of the town.

In short, the Trustees and Stockholders have erected it for the education of their own daughters, as well as others; and they intend to spare no labor nor expense necessary to make it one of the best institutions in the whole country. And they intend to carry out fully their original design, which was to make all preparations, facilities and conveniencies for a most complete and thorough female education.

At least 60 boarders can be accommodated in the Institution, and good board may be had on reasonable terms in private families in the village, for all who prefer. The terms of board in the Institution are not fully ascertained, but we have determined that board shall not exceed $8 per month, including washing and lights.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of Five Months.

For all English branches,	$12 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Accordeon,	5 00
Landscape Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Course of Lessons in Wax Fruit,	5 00
" " " Flowers,	5 00
Various kinds of Needle and Fancy work,	gratis
The Languages, each	10 00
Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting,	10 00
Monochromatic Painting,	10 00
Oil Painting,	15 00
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument,	20 00

By an inspection of the above, the parent or guardian may observe that the necessary expenses per year in this institution will fall much short of most institutions of the same kind.

The whole necessary expenses will not exceed $120 per year, and with the usual amount of extras, the charge will not exceed $165 per year.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees
Clinton, Dec. 30th 1852. 56*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th ult., a mulatto woman named MARY ANN,